

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1830.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On Monday the 6th, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

(Continued from our last.)
Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

That the plan under consideration would derive important advantages from its certainty, and that the money set apart for these purposes would be more judiciously applied and economically expended under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately represented, cannot, I think, be doubted. In the new States particularly, where a comparatively small population is scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress consequently very limited, it is natural to expect that the appropriations made by the Federal Government would be more likely to be expended in the vicinity of those members through whose immediate agency they were obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the Legislature, in which every county of the State has its own representative. This supposition does not necessarily impugn the motives of such Congressional representatives, nor is it so intended. We are all sensible of the bias to which the strongest minds and purest hearts are, under such circumstances, liable. In respect to the last objection, its probable effect upon the dignity and independence of the State Governments, it appears to me only necessary to state the case as it is, and as it would be if the measure proposed were adopted, to show that the operation is most likely to be the very reverse of that which the objection supposes.

In the one case, the State would receive its quota of the national revenue for domestic use upon a fixed principle, as a matter of right, and from a fund to the creation of which it had itself contributed its fair proportion. Surely there could be nothing derogatory in that. As matters now stand, the States themselves, in their sovereign character, are not unfrequently petitioners at the bar of the Federal Legislature for such allowances out of the national treasury as it may comport with their pleasure or sense of duty to bestow upon them. It cannot require argument to prove which of the two courses is most compatible with the efficiency or respectability of the State Governments.

But all these are matters for discussion and dispassionate consideration. That the desired adjustment would be attended with difficulty, affords no reason why it should not be attempted. The effective operation of such motives would have prevented the adoption of the Constitution under which we have so long lived, and under the benign influence of which our beloved country has so signally prospered. The framers of that sacred instrument had greater difficulties to overcome, and they did overcome them. The patriotism of the people, directed by a deep conviction of the importance of the Union, produced mutual concessions and reciprocal forbearance. Strict right was merged in a spirit of compromise, and the result has consecrated their disinterested devotion to the general weal. Unless the American people have degenerated, the same result can be again effected, whenever experience points out the necessity of a resort to the same means to uphold the fabric which their fathers have reared. It is beyond the power of man to make a system of government like ours, or any other, operate with precise equality upon States situated like those which compose this confederacy; nor is inequality always unjust. Every State cannot expect to shape the measures of the General Government, to suit its own particular interests. The causes which prevent it are seated in the nature of things and cannot be entirely counteracted by

human means. Mutual forbearance, therefore, becomes a duty obligatory upon all, and we may, I am confident, count on a cheerful compliance with his high injunction on the part of our constituents. It is not to be supposed that they will object to make such comparatively inconsiderable sacrifices for the preservation of rights and privileges, which other less favored portions of the world have in vain waded through seas of blood to acquire.

Our course is a safe one, if it be but faithfully adhered to. Acquiescence in the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, and the exercise of that will in a spirit of moderation, justice, and brotherly kindness, will constitute a cement which would forever preserve our Union. Those who cherish and inculcate sentiments like these, render a most essential service to their country; whilst those who seek to weaken their influence, are, however conscientious and praiseworthy their intentions, in effect its worst enemies.

If the intelligence and influence of the country, instead of laboring to form sectional prejudices, to be made subservient to party warfare, were, in good faith, applied to the eradication of causes of local discontent, by the improvement of our institutions, and by facilitating their adaptation to the condition of the times, this task would prove one of less difficulty. May we not hope that the obvious interests of our common country, and the dictates of an enlightened patriotism, will, in the end, lead the public mind in that direction.

After all, the nature of the subject does not admit of a plan wholly free from objection. That which has for some time been in operation is, perhaps, the worst that could exist; and every advance that can be made to its improvement is a matter eminently worthy of your most deliberate attention.

It is very possible that one better calculated to effect the objects in view may yet be devised. If so, it is to be hoped that those who disapprove of the past, and dissent from what is proposed for the future, will feel it their duty to direct their attention to it, as they must be sensible that, unless some fixed rule for the action of the Federal Government in this respect is established, the course now attempted to be arrested will be again resorted to. Any mode which is calculated to give the greatest degree of effect and harmony to our legislation upon the subject— which shall best serve to keep the movements of the Federal Government within the sphere intended by those who modelled and those who adopted it—which shall lead to the extinguishment of the national debt in the shortest period, and impose the lightest burdens upon our constituents, shall receive from me a cordial and firm support.

Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press again upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President and Vice President. The necessity for its amendment is made so clear to my mind by the observation of its evils, and by the many able discussions which they have elicited on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that I should be wanting to my duty were I to withhold another expression of my deep solicitude upon the subject. Our system, fortunately contemplates a recurrence to first principles; differing, in this respect, from all that have preceded it, and securing it, I trust, equally against the decay and the commotions which have marked the progress of other Governments. Our fellow-citizens, too, who, in proportion to their love of liberty, keep a steady eye upon the means of sustaining it, do not require to be reminded of the duty they owe to themselves to remedy all essential defects in so vital a part of their system. While they are sensible that every evil attendant upon its operation is not necessarily indicative of a bad organization, but may proceed from temporary causes, yet the habitual presence, or even a single instance of evil which can be clearly traced to an organic defect, will not, I trust, be

overlooked through a too scrupulous veneration for the work of their ancestors. The Constitution was an experiment committed to the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of our countrymen, in whose ranks the framers of it themselves were to perform the part of patriotic observation and scrutiny; and if they have passed from the stage of existence with an increased confidence in its general adaptation to our condition, we should learn from authority so high the duty of fortifying the points in it which time proves to be exposed, rather than be deterred from approaching them by the suggestions of fear, or the dictates of misplaced reverence.

A provision which does not secure to the people a direct choice of their Chief Magistrate, but has a tendency to defeat their will, presented to my mind such an inconsistency with the general spirit of our institutions, that I was induced to suggest for your consideration the substitute which appeared to me at the same time the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since, has added strength to the belief that the best interests of our country require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character, is unjust to the people, and becomes, when it occurs, a source of embarrassment to the individuals thus brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body.

Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent, to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives is, to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance, and, whatever choice may then be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interests to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequences of this feature of the Constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I can conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and, therefore, so to direct the patronage of the latter as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason, that, in connexion with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President, I recommended some restrictions upon the re-eligibility of that officer, and upon the tenure of officers generally. The reason still exists; and I renew the recommendation, with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trust which it has created. The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate. In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor, will admit, I cannot too earnestly

invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress; and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments on account of the Indians. It will place a dense civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north, and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the southwestern frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers; and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session, an object of much solicitude.

Toward the aborigines of the country no one can indulge a more friendly feeling than myself, or would go further in attempting to reclaim them from their wandering habits, and make them a happy and prosperous people. I have endeavored to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government in relation to the State authorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts, but as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws to foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes have, with great unanimity, determined to avail themselves of the liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them, which, in due season, will be submitted for consideration. In negotiating these treaties, they were made to understand their true condition; and they have preferred maintaining their independence in the Western forests to submitting to the laws of the States in which they now reside. These treaties being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the Indians a liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsistence on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to maintain a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so without the inconveniences and vexations to which they would unavoidably have been subject in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country, and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by one have

many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the West, we behold the memorials of a once powerful race, which was exterminated, or has disappeared, to make room for the existing savage tribes. Nor is there any thing in this, which, upon a comprehensive view of the general interests of the human race, is to be regretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man would prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few thousand savages to our extensive Republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms; embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry execute; occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people; and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion.

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States were annihilated, or have melted away, to make room for the whites. The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the westward; and we now propose to acquire the countries occupied by the red men of the South and West by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the United States, to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did, or than our children are now doing? To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children, by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth, to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity cease at these painful separations from every thing, animate and inanimate, with which the young heart has become entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds, and almost thousands of miles, at their own expense, purchase the lands they occupy, and support themselves at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in this Government, when, by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the expense of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the West on such conditions? If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home, than the settled, civilized Christian? Is it more difficult to him to leave the graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the General Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the laws of the States, and mingle with their population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century—so just to the States, and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it to be a right to expect the co-operation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested men. The States, moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy. With Georgia, there is an express contract; with the new States, an implied one of equal obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate States, did Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands, and in some instances, powerful Indian tribes? Was it not understood by both parties that the power of the State was to be as extensive within their limits, and that, with all our earnest dispatch, the General Government should extinguish the Indian title, and remove every obstruction to the com-

jurisdiction of the State Government over the soil? Probably not one of those States would have accepted a separate estate. Certainly it would never have been granted by Congress—confined forever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the Indian title to which had at that time been extinguished.

It is, therefore, a duty which this Government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands which Congress themselves have included within their limits. When this is done, the duties of the General Government in relation to the States and Indians within their limits are at an end. The Indians may leave the State or not, as they choose. The purchase of their lands does not alter, in the least, their personal relations with the State Government. No act of the General Government has ever been deemed necessary to give the States jurisdiction over the persons of the Indians. That they possess by virtue of their sovereign power within their own limits, in as full a manner before as after the purchase of the Indian lands; nor can this Government add to or diminish it.

May we not hope, therefore, that all good citizens, and none more zealously than those who think the Indian oppressed by subjection to the laws of the States, will unite in attempting to open the eyes of those children of the forest to their true condition, and by a speedy removal, to relieve them from the evils, real or imaginary, present or prospective, with which they may be supposed to be threatened.

Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, in as much as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests.

The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts.

The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

In this conclusion, I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

The difficulties of a more expedient adjustment of the present tariff, although great, are far from being insurmountable. Some are unwilling to improve any of its parts, because they would destroy the whole; others fear to touch the objectionable parts, lest those they approve should be jeopardized. I am persuaded that the advocates of these conflicting views do injustice to the American people, and to their Representatives. The general interest is the interest of each; and my confidence is entire, that, to ensure the adoption of such modifications of the tariff as the general interest requires, it is only necessary that that interest should be understood.

It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operation of our reasoning powers, and attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce. The effects of the present tariff are doubtless overrated, both in its evils and in its advantages. By one class of reasoners, the reduced price of cotton and other agricultural products is ascribed wholly to its influence, and by another, the reduced price of manufactured articles. The probability is, that neither opinion approaches the truth, and that both are induced by that influence of interest and prejudice which I have referred to. The decrease of prices extends throughout the commercial world, embracing not only the raw material and the manufactured article, but provisions and lands. The cause must, therefore, be deeper and more pervading than the tariff of the United States. It may, in a measure, be

attributable to the increased value of the precious metals, produced by a diminution of the supply, and an increase in the demand; while commerce has rapidly extended itself, and population has augmented. The supply of gold and silver, the general medium of exchange, has been greatly interrupted by civil convulsions in the countries from which they are principally drawn. A part of the effect, too, is doubtless owing to an increase of operatives and improvements in machinery. But, on the whole, it is questionable whether the reduction in the price of lands, produce, and manufactures, has been greater than the appreciation of the standard of value.

While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the Government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance alone ought to be protected: of these the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree.

The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high; it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute to justify a general taxation; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe. Much relief will be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session.

The best, as well as fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for deliberation. If, after due examination of its merits, unconnected with extraneous considerations—such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase support for a different interest—it should enlist in its favor a majority of the Representatives of the people, there can be little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the tariff with reference to its protective effect. If this obviously just principle were honestly adhered to, the branches of industry which deserve protection would be saved from the prejudice excited against them, which that protection forms part of a system by which portions of the country feel, or conceive themselves to be, oppressed. What is incalculably more important, the vital principle of our system—that principle which requires acquiescence in the will of the majority—would be secure from the discredit and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, founded, not on identity of conviction, but on combinations of small minorities, entered into for the purpose of mutual assistance in measures, which, resting solely on their own merits, could never be carried.

I am well aware that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interest it involves as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution; and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated—a policy coeval with our Government and pursued through successive administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short sighted views of faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course.

According to the estimates at the Treasury Department, the receipts in the treasury during the present year will amount to twenty-four millions one hundred and sixty one thousand and eighteen dollars, which will exceed by about three hundred thousand dollars the estimate presented in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of public debt, is estimated at thirteen millions seven hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and eleven dollars; and the payment on account of public debt for the same period will have been eleven millions three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and thirty dollars; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, of four millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars.

In connection with the condition of our finances, it affords me pleasure to remark that judicious and efficient arrangements have been made by the Treasury Department for securing the pecuniary responsibility of the public officers, and the more punctual payment of the public

debt. The Revenue Office has been organized, and placed on a good footing, and aided by an increase of inspectors at exposed points, and the regulations adopted under the act of May, 1830, for the inspection and appraisal of merchandise, have produced much improvement in the execution of the laws, and more security against the commission of frauds upon the revenue. Abuses in the allowance for fishing bounties have also been corrected, and a material saving in that branch of the service thereby effected. In addition to these improvements, the system of expenditure for sick seamen belonging to the merchant service has been revised; and, by being rendered uniform and economical, the benefits of the fund applicable to this object have been usefully extended.

The prosperity of our country is also further evinced by the increased revenue arising from the sale of public lands, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the documents accompanying it, which are herewith transmitted. I beg leave to draw your attention to this report, and to the propriety of making early appropriations for the objects which it specifies.

Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that portion of the public interests entrusted to the War Department. Some of them were referred to in my former message; and they are presented in detail in the report of the Secretary of War, herewith submitted. I refer you, also, to the report of that officer for a knowledge of the state, of the Army, fortifications, arsenals, and Indian affairs; all of which, it will be perceived, have been guarded with zealous attention and care. It is worthy of your consideration whether the armaments necessary for the fortifications on our maritime frontier, which are now, or shortly will be, completed, should not be in readiness sooner than the customary appropriations will enable the Department to provide them. This precaution seems to be due to the general system of fortification which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is recommended by that maxim of wisdom which tells us in peace to prepare for war.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a highly satisfactory account of the manner in which the concerns of that Department have been conducted during the present year. Our position in relation to the most powerful nations of the earth, and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by wide seas from all those Governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce, and harassing inroads upon our coast, against which we have to guard. A naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce, always about, with an accumulation of the means to give it a rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such aggressions may be prevented or repelled. The attention of the Government has, therefore, been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depot for future use, than to increasing their number. With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the Government will be prepared, in case of emergency, to put afloat a powerful Navy of new ships almost as soon as old ones could be repaired.

The modifications in this part of the service suggested in my last annual message, which are noticed more in detail in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are again recommended to your serious attention.

The report of the Postmaster General, in like manner, exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already secured by the operations of the Post Office Department, considerable improvements within the present year have been made by an increase in the accommodation afforded by stage coaches, and in the frequency and celerity of the mail between some of the most important points of the Union.

Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, and, at the same time, an annual saving made of upwards of seventy-two thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the excess of expenditure beyond the current receipts for a few years past, necessarily incurred in the fulfilment of existing contracts, and in the additional expenses, between the periods of contracting, to meet the demands created by the rapid growth and extension of our flourishing country; yet the satisfactory assurance is given, that the future revenue of the Department will be sufficient to meet its extensive engagements. The system recently introduced, that subjects its receipts and disbursements to strict regulation, has entirely fulfilled its design. It gives full assurance of the punctual transmission, as well as the security of the funds of the Department. The efficiency and industry of its officers, and the ability and energy of contractors,

justify all increased confidence in its continued prosperity.

The attention of Congress was called, on a former occasion, to the necessity of such a modification of the office of Attorney General of the United States as would render it more adequate to the wants of the public service. This resulted in the establishment of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, and the earliest measures were taken to give effect to the provisions of the law which authorized the appointment of that officer, and defined his duties. But it is not believed that this provision, however useful in itself, is calculated to supersede the necessity of extending the duties and powers of the Attorney General's office. On the contrary, I am convinced that the public interest would be greatly promoted by giving to that officer the general superintendence of the various law agents of the Government, and of all law proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the United States may be interested, allowing to him, at the same time, such a compensation as would enable him to devote his undivided attention to the public business. I think such a provision is alike due to the public and to the officer.

Occasions of reference from the different Executive Departments to the Attorney General are of frequent occurrence, and the prompt decision of the questions so referred tends much to facilitate the despatch of business in those Departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereto appended, shows also a branch of the public service, not specifically entrusted to any officer, which might be advantageously committed to the Attorney General.

But, independently of these considerations, this office is now one of daily duty. It was originally organized, and its compensation fixed, with a view to occasional service, leaving to the incumbent time for the exercise of his profession in private practice. The state of things which warranted such an organization, no longer exists. The frequent claims upon the services of his office would render his absence from the Seat of Government, in professional attendance upon the courts, injurious to the public service and the interest of the Government could not fail to be promoted by charging him with the general superintendence of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justice of these suggestions, I recommend it to Congress to make the necessary provisions for giving effect to them, and to place the Attorney General, in regard to compensation, on the same footing with the heads of the several Executive Departments. To this officer might also be intrusted a cognizance of the cases of insolvency in public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject last year should meet the approbation of Congress, to which I again solicit your attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the situation of the District of Columbia. Placed, by the Constitution, under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of Congress, this District is certainly entitled to a much greater share of its consideration than it has yet received. There is a want of uniformity in its laws, particularly in those of a penal character, which increases the expense of their administration, and subjects the people to all the inconveniences which result from the operation of different codes in so small a territory. On different sides of the Potomac, the offence is punishable in unequal degrees, and the peculiarities of many of the early laws of Maryland and Virginia remain in force, notwithstanding their repugnance, in some cases, to the improvements which have superseded them in those States.

Besides a remedy for these evils, which is loudly called for, it is respectfully submitted whether a provision authorizing the selection of a Delegate to represent the wants of the citizens of this District on the floor of Congress, is not due to them, and to the character of our Government. No portion of our citizens should be without a practical enjoyment of the principles of freedom; and there is none more important than that which cultivates a proper relation between the governors and the governed. Imperfect as this must be in this case, yet it is believed that it would be greatly improved by a representation to Congress, with the same privileges that are allowed to that of the other Territories of the U. S.

The importance of the principle involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to recharter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present Bank through the agency of a Bank of the United States so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary powers, as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, and the expenses of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks; while the Bank of the United States, through issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in deposit, and for exchange, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions.

These suggestions are made, not as much as a recommendation, as with a view of calling the attention of Congress to the possible modifications of a system which cannot continue to exist in its present form without occasional collision with the local authorities, and perpetual apprehensions and discontent on the part of the States and the people.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, allowing me to invoke, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness which is the gift of patriotism. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus far been signalized in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

State Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Meares, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the act of the last session of the General Assembly to incorporate the Lake Duquoin and Oquawka Canal Company, with sundry amendments enacted in the Legislature of Virginia, reported that in the opinion of the committee it is expedient to adopt all the alterations proposed, except that which totally repeals the 10th section; and that instead of a total repeal of said section, it be amended so as to extend the duration of the corporation to 70 years. The report was concurred in and the act laid on the table.

Mr. Dalton, presented the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Surry, praying the passage of an act to compel John Frost to keep open his mill dam for a certain period in each year, for the passage of fish. Referred.

The Senate agreed to the proposition of the House of Commons, contained in the resolutions submitted by Mr. Glenn, to raise a joint select committee, to inquire into the expediency of selling the Cherokee lands, and of memorializing Congress on the establishment of a branch of the U. S. Mint in this State, and appointed Messrs Spaight, Guilan, Dick and Biddle to form said committee on their part.

On motion of Mr. Martin the Senate took up the bill to establish a bank on the funds of the State in committee of the whole. Mr. Hinton of Wake in the Chair, and after some time spent there in, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Bills presented. By Mr. Skinner, a bill to incorporate the Gates Canal Company; by Mr. Simmons a bill concerning the Superior and County Courts of the several counties in this State; by Mr. McKay, a bill to authorize Judges to grant writs of Habeas in certain cases; and a bill to amend an act, passed 1799, entitled "an act for the better observation and keeping of the Lord's day," &c. passed 1741; which were read the first time and passed.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Miller presented the petition of sundry citizens of Duplin, praying the passage of an act more effectually to prohibit the retailing of ardent spirits by the small measure. He also submitted a resolution instructing the committee of Finance to inquire what alteration is necessary to be made in the law authorizing County Courts to grant license to retail spirituous liquor by the small measure. Referred.

Mr. Snead, from the committee on Finance to whom was referred the bill to amend a part of the 4th section of an act passed in 1825, to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list, &c. made a report recommending the rejection of the bill. The bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Dick, from the select joint committee to whom was referred the several bills and resolutions relative to the

and sheriff's fees reported a bill fixing the fees of the clerks of the Superior and County Courts and sheriff's fees; which was read the first time, passed and ordered to be printed.

The bill to prevent all persons from teaching slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted, was also read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed—yeas 36, nays 22.

Yea.—Messrs. Askew, Harney, Beasley, Bodie, Borden, Cowper, Crump, Davenport, Dickinson, Gavin, Hall, Hawkins, Hill, Hinton, of Wake, Howell, Jones, Lindsay, M'Daniel, M'Estire, M'Farland, Mathews, Meares, Miller, Mosely, Moye, Murchison, Ramsay, Spaight, Selby, Simmons, Sneed, Walton, Ward, Williams, of Franklin, Williams of Martin, Wilson.

Nay.—Messrs. Brower, Caldwell of Iredell, Dick, Dobson, Gudgeon, Guinn, Hare, Harris, Hinton of Beaufort, Hoke, Kerr, M'Neill, Marshall, Martin, Melchior, Montgomery, Newland, Ray, Sherard, Skinner, Vanhook, Welch.

Friday, Dec. 10.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws now in force relative to the punishment of slaves for using violence towards white persons, by increasing the same.

The bill to repeal part of the second section of an act passed in the year 1806, chap. 98 entitled "an act to revise the militia laws of the State; and the bill concerning the Superior and County Courts of the several counties in this State, were indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Senate devoted some time, in committee of the whole, Mr. Hinton of Wake, in the Chair, to the consideration of the bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Hinton, of Beaufort, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Gates Canal Company, reported the same with sundry amendments; which were agreed to, and the bill was made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Sneed, the committee of Finance were instructed to examine, settle and adjust the accounts of William Robards, Public Treasurer, from the commencement of the fiscal year to the expiration of the term for which he was elected; and to deliver over to Robt. H. Burton, the Treasurer elect, so soon as he shall have given the bonds and taken the oaths prescribed, all the books, papers, &c. belonging to the Treasury of the State.

Mr. Sneed also presented a resolution, directing the committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing additional checks on the disbursements of the public monies; which, on motion of Mr. Martin, was amended by instructing the committee further to inquire into the expediency of diminishing the penalty of the bond which shall hereafter be required to be given by the Public Treasurer; and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. M'Farland, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to amend the present laws of this State, so as to compel all persons who have held or do now hold large estates or grants of land in this State, known as speculation land, to run out and distinctly mark their corners and lines.

The House of Commons having formed the Senate of their concurrence in the several amendments made to the engrossed bill to extend the provisions of an act passed in 1822, granting time to perfect titles to land in this State, the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Bills presented. By Mr. Dodson, a bill to vest the right of electing clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the free white men entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons; by Mr. Perkins, a bill to vest the right of electing constables in the county of Camden in the free white men thereof; which were read the first time, passed, and the former ordered to be printed.

Monday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Guinn presented the following resolution which was read and adopted:

Whereas the Legislature in the year 1819, passed a law authorizing the commissioners to survey and sell the Cherokee lands; and they were further authorized and empowered to set apart 400 acres of said land for a town site and County uses:

Be it therefore resolved, That there be a select committee appointed, consisting of five members, to inquire into the propriety and expediency of the State relieving the citizens of Macon county of a heavy tax, by relinquishing her right unto them of that part of the 400 acres of land that remain unsold and reserved by the commissioners in the year 1819, for the use of the public buildings, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. M'Farland, the committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the present situation of the Literary Fund as to the amount of said fund, how invested, and the time of investment; the amount of cash on hand, and as to the propriety of loaning any part of said fund to the Trustees of the University; also as to the propriety of appropriating to said fund any stock or funds of the State, which are not set apart for any specified object in order speedily to carry into effect the laudable purpose for which it was intended.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee appointed to examine into, and report the

amount of dividends and bonuses declared by the several Banks of this State, 1810, up to 1830, made a verbal report, accompanied by sundry exhibits from the said Banks furnishing the information required; which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hinton of Wake, in the Chair, on the bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Bills Presented. By Mr. M'Kay, a bill to prohibit the circulation, in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of Bank notes under five dollars issued by the Banks of other States; also a bill declaring that the repeal of a statute shall not affect suits brought before the repeal; which were severally read the first time and passed.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Meares, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the resolutions instructing them to inquire what amendments are necessary to the existing law as to the priority of entries of vacant lands, &c. the expediency of compelling persons owning large grants of land, known as speculation lands, to survey and mark the same; the expediency of requiring (by law) executors to give security for their faithful administration, and the expediency of amending the law relative to slaves offering violence to white persons, made unfavorable reports thereon, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the several subjects. Concurred in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Alexander, from the Judiciary committee, to whom the subjects had been referred, reported a bill to compel executors to give security in all cases in which the will does not otherwise direct; a bill to amend and explain the 9th section of an act, passed in 1785, prescribing the mode of allotting dower; and a bill to amend an act, passed in 1822, entitled "an act for the relief of debtors for debts which may be contracted after the first day of May next," which were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Henry, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a rail road from the town of Fayetteville to the river at Campbellton, out of the funds of the State; which was read the first time and passed, and the report and bill were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Saturday next.

The engrossed bill to authorize and direct the Supreme Court to be holden in the several places therein directed, was read the first time and passed.

Thursday, Dec. 9th.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the law allowing slaves to give evidence against free persons of color, so as more effectually to prevent a future abuse of the same.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Pearson, was read and adopted:

Resolved. That the committee on the University be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Board of Commissioners, to be denominated the Commissioners of Education, who shall have the entire management of the finances of the University, and such common schools as may be established; and the expediency of granting to the University the aid which its situation at present requires, on condition that the Trustees will convey to said Commissioners all the funds of the University; which, together with the Literary Fund, shall constitute a general fund for education; out of which the University and such other schools as may be hereafter established by the State, are to be supported.

Mr. Polk, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, moved a reconsideration of the resolution adopted on his motion, authorizing a select committee to procure and publish the documents relating to the original Declaration of Independence by the free men of this State. The resolution was accordingly reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Polk, the whole of it was stricken out except the word "resolved," and the following substituted by way of amendment:

"That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine, collect and arrange in proper order such parts of the Journals of the Provincial Assembly of North Carolina as relate to the Declaration of American Independence. Also such documents as relate to the Declaration of Independence made by the patriotic men of Mecklenburg, in 1775; and also such measures as relate to the same cause, adopted by the freemen of Cumberland county previous to the 4th of July, 1775; and that the committee place the papers thus collected and arranged in the hands of the Governor, whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be published, with a proper preface and notes of explanation; and to be distributed as follows: Twenty copies to the Library of the State, ten copies to each of the Libraries of the University, ten copies to the Library of the Congress of the United States, and one copy to each of the Executives of the several States of the Union."

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Polk, Bragg, E. Alexander, Henry and M'Neill to compose said committee.

Mr. W. J. Alexander, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to amend an act of 1829, to provide for a division of negroes and other chattel property held in common, with sundry amendments; which were concurred in, and the bill was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution, authorizing the Public Treasurer to receive, in payment of bonds for the purchase of Cherokee lands, the notes of any of the chartered Banks of South Carolina and Georgia, which may be solvent at the time they are offered, was taken up, and after undergoing several amendments, proposed by Messrs. Wyche and Henry, read and adopted, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker appointed on the committee to whom was referred the consideration to Mr. Glenn's resolutions relative to the sale of the Cherokee land and the establishment of a mint in this State Messrs. Glenn, Bryan, Barnhardt, Fleming and Grady.

Mr. Stedman presented to the House the following communication from his Excellency Governor Owen:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Thursday, Nov. 9, 1830.
To the Hon. the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,—Grateful for every expression of public favour, and fully sensible of the honor done me by the Legislature of my native State, in elevating me to its Legislative Chair, I shall be wanting in respect to myself, and more particularly for you, were I to retire from the Governorial Chair without returning you my thanks for the honor received at your hands. With every sentiment of gratitude for past favours, circumstances, nevertheless, beyond my control, and not of a public character, induce me to request that my name should not be before the General Assembly again for the high and responsible office of Governor of the State. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN OWEN.

Friday, Dec. 10.

The resolution relative to the opening of Roanoke Inlet, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. O'Brien, amended so as to read as follows, and adopted, 119 to 9.

Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, the subjects of commerce and of national defence are committed to the regulation of the General Government; and whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is important to the commerce of the country and to the national defence, that the old Roanoke Inlet, recently filled up, should be re-opened by the arm of the General Government.

Therefore resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to influence the General Government to undertake the re-opening of the communication at or near Nag's Head, between the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Grady introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Whereas the law relative to constables has been differently construed by those earned in the law, and manifest injustice has been done by taking 40 cents from every person named in each execution:

Resolved. That the committee on the Judiciary are hereby instructed to examine the laws relating to constables' fees, so far as relates to the fees they are entitled to for each execution, when there are more than one person named in the warrant, so as to give a legislative construction; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Sunday, Dec. 13.

Mr. W. J. Alexander, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending and explaining the law in relation to constables' fees, reported that the law fixing the fees of constables is sufficiently explicit, and requires no amendment in the mode contemplated, and prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of enacting some regulation to repress the practice of medicine by persons who are unqualified. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Wheeler, Frederick, Buie, Haley and Skinner.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Webb, from the committee to whom was referred a bill to authorize the building of a Penitentiary in this State, reported the same with sundry amendments; which were concurred in, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Webb,

Resolved. That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law directing the Treasurer of the State not to issue any of the Treasury notes that may now be in his office, or that may be in future paid in; and further to inquire into the expediency of making a new provision by law to bring into the State a supply of copper, gold and silver coinage to supply the place of the bills now so rapidly retiring from circulation, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.



Salisbury:

DECEMBER 23, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several Communications from Lincoln, and a Citizen of Stokes, have been received. The press of matter is so great, that their publication is necessarily deferred till some future day.

[A continuation of the remarks of the Editors, upon the President's Message.]

The President has returned the two bills which he retained at the close of the last session of Congress for fuller investigation. He gives his views at some length upon the power of the general government to interfere with questions of internal improvement, and discloses, in the progress of his remarks, a most important fact connected with the Louisville and Portland canal, one of the two bills mentioned as returned. The other bill for the erection of light houses, &c. containing an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, looking to its improvement, was designed to remove obstructions which the cutting of a canal was intended to avoid. When this is generally known can any disinterested and candid person censure the President for not giving his countenance and support to so prodigious a waste of the public funds which ought to be reserved for wiser or more legitimate purposes? The knowledge of this fact must scatter all censure which might otherwise attach to the President for his detention and final rejection of these two bills. The President is averse to a commingling of our Federal concerns with those of the States or private individuals, and we think for very just

and right reasons too. Federal principles have, we think been vastly neglected and sometimes entirely overlooked in this eagerness to be dabbling in State and private affairs. Such a course is calculated to less the esteem of the people for the Federative System which never designed any such interference. We would call the particular attention of our readers to that portion of the Message which is partly intended to throw some light upon the motives which moved him to reject the Mayaville road bill, and gives his views generally of that part of the constitution to which the subject of that bill referred. The views of the President upon the right claimed by the general government are liberal and enlightened, and display a spirit of manliness, openness and independence which must shed additional honor and glory upon his administration. He thinks, as every man must think who knows any thing of the history of our National legislation, that the expenditures for internal improvements have been unequal and disproportionate among the several states, and he recommends this subject, in the most impressive manner, to the attentive consideration of Congress. The partial and unequal distribution of the public funds for the purposes of internal improvement has been long a subject of bitter complaint by the Southern States. But no remonstrance seemed strong enough to allay the rapacity of their neighbors who had once tasted of the delicious morsel of governmental aid: No! not the ghost of the murdered constitution could fight them from a participation in unlawful plunder!

The President has again directed the attention of Congress to the proposed plan of making a distribution of the public funds, remaining in the Treasury after the extinguishment of the public debt, among the several states according to their representation, to be by them applied to such objects as in their wisdom they may select. He seems to urge its consideration upon Congress as important to the peace, safety and well-being of the States of the Union. Upon the expediency of such a plan we say nothing, leaving it to wiser and more experienced heads to determine. It is liable to many objections, but whether it would be more salutary than to permit it to remain in the National Treasury subject to the control of Congress we are unable to determine. The prudence of the adoption of either course may be doubtful. We will pass over that part of the Message for the present, at least. He presses upon the two houses of Congress the importance of some change in that part of the constitution which regulates the election of President and Vice President, which would place their importance more immediately and entirely in the hands of the people, and strongly recommends the limit of his eligibility to one single term of service, and thereby prevent his re-election. Two of the largest tribes of Indians in the Southern States, according to the Message have accepted of the provision made for them by a late act of Congress and will remove to the territory set apart for them by that act. The Indians it appears, when proper explanations were made, manifested little or no repugnance to the exchange, and will pass quietly and contentedly over to their future settlement. The President in referring to the subject of the tariff again has conceded the power to the general government to impose import duties for the protection of domestic manufactures. He thinks that in surrendering this right to the general government which formerly appertained solely to the states that the other was necessarily surrendered therewith. That the one power of necessity grows out of the other. To this doctrine we cannot give our countenance. For what purpose was this power surrendered by the states to the general government? Was it not manifestly and purely for the purpose of creating a revenue to defray the expenses of the government? Then as soon as the purpose for which the right was yielded is met the power of the general government is at an end, and they cannot constitutionally interfere farther. Could the design of protecting domestic manufactures have been intended to be incident to the right to impose import duties for revenue, two ideas so foreign the one from the other—as wide asunder as the two poles? We all know that the effect of imposing import duties for the purposes of revenue is to raise up a protection for domestic manufactures. And so far as the effect of legislation extends which designs to create a sufficient fund to defray the expenses of the government surely that is a legitimate protection. It grows out of the necessity of the case? But one step farther Congress cannot constitutionally move. We hope the South will be plain in expressing its disapprobation of this part of the President's Message. Not that we would wish that any should withdraw their support from his administration with which, in part, we profess ourselves highly pleased, but with a view to consistency and as an evidence of their disinterested attachment and devotion to the Constitution, which has ever been nursed by her with the tender care and deep attachment of a mother for the helpless babe. Upon the bank question our limits will not permit us to say any thing at present. We have only given this Message a hasty perusal, & have said but little upon the various subjects which are referred to by the President.

We may when leisure and space permit, say something more of several constitutional questions which we have barely glanced at.

The length of the President's Message excludes much very interesting matter from our

columns to-day. We particularly regret that we have no room for the proceedings of Congress. That body met, as is well known, on the 1st Monday of this month—was organized, and appointed its standing committee. But little has been done, as yet. We are sorry to see that the resolutions which have been introduced by the Hon. D. Barringer, from the Raleigh district to repeal the duty on Bar Iron, cotton bagging, coarse woollens, wool and brown sugar, have been rejected by a vote of 114 to 66. We fear, but little will be done to rid the South of any of the evils by which she is oppressed.

Our legislature.—This body still continues in session and will probably not rise till the 13th of January. The members seem to have a repugnance to the transaction of any business. Since our last, the resolutions of Mr. Sawyer, have come before the house. On their reading Mr. Hill of Wilmington, made a laboured and a weak speech against their adoption. One of the Editors of this paper happened to be in Raleigh and to hear him. From the character which we had had of Mr. Hill's mind we were led to expect an ingenious and an able speech; but we must confess that we were very much disappointed. He took precisely the same grounds that have always been assumed by Clay, Webster & Co. and very poorly sustained them. He abounded in anathemas against the state rights party, and hoped to support the weakness of his side by alarming the fears of his hearers. He was followed by Mr. Sawyer, who made a very pretty and able speech in support of the resolutions, and against the charges of Mr. Hill upon the state rights party. Want of room compels us to defer saying any thing more at present, upon this interesting subject. We will probably resume it next week.

The resolutions are still before the house.

Mr. Moon, has been elected Treasurer for the ensuing year, in place of Mr. Burton, resigned. The vote stood for Moon, 127, Miller, 63, Banks, 4.

The Bank bill has passed two readings, in the senate. We can form no idea of the fate of the bill. The House of commons have refused to make an appropriation for constructing a Rail Way from Cambelton to the Cape Fear.

The legislature has done nothing, as yet, with the University. The most feasible plan that we have heard of, is for the State to take all the funds belonging to the University and to take it entirely under its protection.

We would respectfully invite the attention of our readers to an advertisement, in another part of our paper, headed "Wilkesboro' Academy."

From a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Hill, the principal, we can safely recommend his School to the public patronage. His fine sense, his good scholarship and unexceptionable moral character, are sure guarantees that great attention will be paid both to the cultivation of the hearts and the minds of his pupils. We hope he may receive a support adequate to his worth.

THE MARKETS.

Charleston, Dec. 16. Cotton 8 a 9 1/2, flour 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, corn 6 1/2 a 7 1/2, brandy peach 6 1/2 a 50, do. apple 50.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15. Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 4 a 4 1/2, corn 55 a 60, flaxseed 1 a 1 1/2, flour new 4 1/2 a 5, molasses 30 a 32 1/2, sugar 10 a 11, salt 85 a 90, whiskey 40 a 45 whet 80 a 85.

Camden, Dec. 18. Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, flour 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, corn 6 1/2 a 7 1/2, brandy peach 6 1/2 a 50, do. apple 50.

Charleston, Dec. 15. Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, flour 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, corn 6 1/2 a 7 1/2, brandy peach 6 1/2 a 50, do. apple 50.

Wilkesboro' Academy.
THE next session of the Wilkesboro' Academy will commence on the first Tuesday of January 1831, under the care of Mr. Richard K. Hill, a gentleman who has been sometime engaged in the institution, and who is a graduate of our University.

He has acquired himself to the satisfaction of the trustees, and all concerned in the youth under his care. The Academy is situated in Wilkesboro', the climate delightful and healthy; and board and tuition at a moderate charge. Board can be obtained in private families or public houses, at not exceeding sixty dollars per annum.

TERMS OF TUITION.
The Latin and Greek Languages, per annum, 15
English Grammar and Geography, 10
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, 10
JOHN FINLEY, Pres. of the Board,
December 11th, 1830. 313

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.
THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known to the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers, for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.
J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office,
WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

POETRY

[From the New-England Weekly Review.]
STANZAS.

Oh many a time I'll give thee love
And many a mournful sigh,
When duly o'er our own sweet grove
The shades of Evening lie;
When o'er our own fair home shall glow
The crimson eventide,
As there we stood long hours ago
Glad gazing, side by side—
When twilight to the breathing earth
Its watching eyes has given,
The hour when we have wandered forth
Beneath the light of Heaven—
And looked upon the glowing west
And on the pearly dew,
And on the stars, the ether vast
Of the blue sky bursting through.
Oh when such moments come again
Rebathed in their primal light,
Are with the thought a tear is then
Thou art not here to night!
Our own fair home! Oh has there been
A spot so dear for thee?
And on thy soil has that dear scene
Laid augh of radiance?
It may be—other times are thine
The strong and the best;
An idol for the spirit's shrine
A delight for the breast's rest—
But never shall those memories come
More cold or dim to me,
Far wained with thousand ties of home
Is aye the thought of thee.

MINDA.

Riego paused for a moment before he resumed, and his pale and death-like countenance received an awful and unusual light from the intensity of the feeling that swelled and burned within him. His figure was drawn up to its full height, and his voice rang through the lonely hills with a deep and hollow sound, that had in it a tone of prophecy, as he resumed: "It is in vain they oppose OPINION; any thing else they may subdue. They may conquer wind, water, nature itself, but to the progress of that secret, subtle, pervading spirit, their imagination can devise, their strength can accomplish, no bars, its votaries they may seize, they may destroy, itself they cannot touch. If they check it in one place, it invades them in another. They cannot build a wall across the whole earth; and, even if they could, it would pass over its summit! Chains cannot bind it, for it is immortal—its organs enclose it, for it is universal. Over the fog and the scaffold—over the bleeding bodies of its defenders which they pile against its path, it sweeps on with a noiseless but unceasing march. Do they levy armies against it, it presents to them no palpable object to oppose. Its camp is the universe; its asylum is the bosom of their own soldiers. Let them depopulate, destroy as they please, to each extremity of the earth; but as long as they have a single supporter themselves—as long as they leave a single individual into whom that spirit can enter—so long they will have the same laborer to encounter, and the same enemy to subdue."

Falkland.

The true Sublime.—A preacher at a camp meeting in the state of Delaware, made use of the following sublime figure: "It is as impossible for a regenerated soul to enter the kingdom of heaven, and be saved, as it would be for the best horseman among you, to ride down the clouds upon a thunderbolt, through the branches of a crabapple tree, without getting scratched."

State of North-Carolina, In Equity,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

D. STORKE vs. Franklin Alexander, Or. ginal Bill. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear and answer at the next term of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1831, or judgment pro confesso will be had according to complainant's demand. Witness, P. B. Barringer, Clerk of the Court of Equity for Cabarrus county, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. 1830. 65f

P. B. BARRINGER, c. m. e.

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton rags. Apply to J. H. DE CATERET. Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 32f

BLANK WARRANTS. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Stateville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for CASH, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C. Sept. 7th, 1830. 6m160

TIN PLATE WORKMAN WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE WORKMAN of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tins & Machines. DANIEL H. CRESS, Salisbury, October, 1830. 41f

Factorage & Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that the above Business is continued by them as usual, in CHARLESTON, upon Edmonston's Wharf, where they are prepared to attend to all business committed to their care, and for the transaction of which their services are now tendered to the public.

Messrs. SCOTT & BRANDON of Cheraw, will attend to receiving and forwarding Produce or Merchandise consigned to or from our address, and will make advances on the same, or supply Goods when necessary.

CHAS. J. SHANNON will continue to act for us at Camden as heretofore.

H. W. CONNOR & Co.

Charleston, 1st Nov. 1830. 65f

N. B. Messrs. Wilson & Johnston will also receive and forward any thing directed to their care at Cheraw, for us. H. W. C. & Co.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, SAML. HARGRAVE, } Exrs. August 12th, 1830. 33f

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers, Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830. 3m157 HY. GILES, c. m. e.

State of North Carolina,

Superior Court of Law,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

BENJ. SHAYER and wife vs. Joanna Hartly, Druggist, Christiana, Alex. Rebecca, Edith, Reuben and Thomas Hartly: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben and Thomas Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 6m1 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. m. e.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

OCTOBER SESSION, 1830.

PHILLIP L. OGHLAR vs. Thompson Hunt Original attachment levied &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; On motion of the Plaintiff, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for 6 weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county Court to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord on the third Monday of January next and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation &c. 65f

JAMES G. SPEARS c. m. e.

Notice.

A few rooms of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2.50 per ream, a few reams at \$3, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

More New and Cheap GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY, ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,

suitable to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall importation, which they will sell as low as any GOODS can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of Merchantable produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.

N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their Store provided for the accommodation of persons riding to Town, with Hacks and Troughs convenient for hitching and feeding Horses. Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 44f

EBENEZER DICKSON,

Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased on the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegant and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand, where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern and leather of the first quality. Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 35f

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes, for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to. ROBERT HUIE. Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830. 43f

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days after May Court. A. TORRENCE. April 17th, 1830. 5

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant, HENRY A. CLINGAMON. Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 2

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Graves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises. GILES FOSTER. November 20th, 1830. 46f

State of North Carolina,

Superior Court of Law,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

JOANNA HARTLY vs. Benj. Shayer and wife Eliza, Druggist, Christiana, Alex. Rebecca, Edith, Reuben and Thomas Hartly: Petition for Dower. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben and Thomas Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 65f B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. m. e.

Committed to Jail,

IN Concord, N. C. on Nov. the 17th, a Negro boy by the name of BILL, about 24 years of age, dark complexion and 5 feet 6 inches high; said boy says he belongs to Maj. John Bolen of Richmond county in Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor. November 29th, 1830. 47f

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

RESPECTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

Kyles & Meenan RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths, Groceries, Cassimeres, Cutlery, Cassinets, Queensware, Hats, Domestic, Shoes, Calicoes, Silks, Sattins, Stationery, Ribbons, &c. Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830. 43f

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE first Session of 1831, will commence on Monday, Jan. 10.

The subjects of study will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the use of the Globes, History, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, Belles Lettres and Astronomy.

The subscriber will be assisted by Misses Emma and Eliza Baker. Additional instructors will be employed, should the increase of the School render it necessary.

The year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. The terms will be FOR THE JUNIOR CLASS, Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$3 per session.

SECOND CLASS, The above with Grammar and Geography, 10

Any or all of the remaining studies in addition, 12

Vocal and Instrumental Music, 25

Drawing and Painting, 15

December 1st, 1830. GEO. L. BAKER. 532

If a sufficient number of young ladies to employ him and daughters should not be entered, the principal will take a few small boys, to be educated with his own, by his eldest son, under his immediate superintendence. G. L. B.

House and lots for Sale IN HUNTSVILLE.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his house and lots in Huntsville, Surry county, at the Shalston Ford of the Yadkin. The house is a two-story, very convenient. It has eight rooms, six fire places, and all the necessary out-houses, such as stable, barn, kitchen, &c. &c. with a very fine well on the lot. The above house will answer either for a tavern or dwelling house. If sold, the payments will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser or purchasers. A great bargain may be had in the sale of this property. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Peter Clingamon, Esq. of that place or to Col. Durrett, living near Huntsville or to myself not far from Salisbury. WM. P. STOCKTON. November 15th, 1830. 45f

Ten Dollar's Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber or was kidnapped, a negro woman named JUDE, who was placed on my farm in Rowan county, N. C. She is about 35 years of age, of the common color of negroes. She is stout, well built—of rather a sulky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a sore long ways her right. Any person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail, so that I get her again, or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county, shall receive the above reward. JONATHAN HARTSELL. Nov. 8th, 1830. 43f

F. S. Any person purchasing negroes had better examine closely, since I am determined if she has been kidnapped, to prosecute all concerned to the utmost extent of the law. I think it more than probable that she has gone towards Lincoln county or in that direction. J. H.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR. October 16th. 42f

IF The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

State of North Carolina,

Court of Equity,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

JAMES SMITH vs. Hy. Peazee: Petition for sale of real estate. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, A. R. Caldwell, Clerk and Master in Equity of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 65f A. R. CALDWELL, c. m. e.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SELLERS.

Classical School.

A Teacher of classical education, a graduate of Yale College, will open a School in the Town of Salisbury about the first of February. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages, Arithmetic and the higher branches of Mathematics, Geography and Astronomy, Reading, Writing and English Grammar.

He is acquainted with the most approved methods of teaching, and will furnish satisfactory testimonials of his character and qualifications. As he intends to teach only the languages and the higher branches in English, he will not take more than 20 scholars, and none under the age of ten years. He does not believe that a Teacher can do justice to his scholars, or to himself, with a crowded school on his hands, particularly when the scholars are unequally advanced in their studies.

As he would be pleased to commence at the opening of the school, with his full complement of Scholars, it is requested that all who wish to send to him should notify their intention beforehand, either to C. Fisher, Esq. or to Dr. A. Smith, who are authorized to make engagements. The price of tuition will be \$8 per quarter. Dec. 18th, 1830. 352

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to direction, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. Salisbury, April 15th, 1830. 18

New Fashions!!

MR. HORACE H. BEARD would respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and public generally, that he has just received the London Fall Fashions, by way of Philadelphia, which will enable him to cut and make garments after the latest and most approved style. He will continue to do work with his usual punctuality and neatness.

He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Wade W. Hampton as a tailor shop, one door above Austin & Burns' drug Store.

N. B. Mr. Beard returns his most sincere thanks to those who have extended to him their patronage, while he has been in business and hopes by his unremitting attention to merit its continuance. November 25th, 47f

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage will twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable, and safe through his route. Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury. The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor. June 14th, 1830. 25f

STAGE FARE, 85.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1829. 11

The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC,

FOR

1831,

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Price per dozen, 75 cents. Single, 10 cents. 1829, 1830.